

Links to the Past

Unit 4

Chapter 9

Go to <http://www.nps.gov/lowe/historyculture/park-handbook.htm>

This is the site for the Lowell National Historic Park, a partial restoration of the mill city of Lowell, Massachusetts. Read Pawtucket and Middlesex Canals, Making Textiles, Lowell's Machine Shops, and Water Power.

1. After reading these selections, what impresses you most about Lowell during the 1825-1850 period? What impresses you least?

Read Mills Girls, and Boarding Houses.

2. Why would a young farm woman in the 1820s or 1830s chose to go into the factories at Lowell? Why might she choose to stay away?

Chapter 10

Go to <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>

This is a large web site tied to a four-part PBS documentary on American slavery. Analyze the "Conspiracy and Rebellion" documents under the Resource bank of "Brotherly Love (part 3: 1791-1831)". Of these documents read: Vesey Conspiracy; Denmark Vesey Brought Before the Court; Nat Turner's Rebellion; The Richmond *Enquirer* on Nat Turner's Rebellion; "The Confessions of Nat Turner"; Nat Turner preaches religion; and Discovery of Nat Turner. Then, use the reading to *fully* answer the questions below.

1. In the rebellions of Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner, what was the role of religion and/or revolutionary republicanism?
2. How would you describe the white responses to these rebellions? Why do you think whites responded in those particular ways?

Chapter 11

Go to <http://ecssba.rutgers.edu/doc/SABdiary.html>

This particular site is a well organized mini-edition of the papers of Stanton and Anthony, combining large selections from the correspondence of these reformers with introductory essays on women's rights, women and temperance, women and antislavery, and relations between these reforms.

Read ECS on Woman's Rights, 1848; Declaration of Rights, 1876; and "The Pleasures of Age", a speech by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1885.

1. Within the women's right movement, which particular rights received the most attention? Why?
2. With almost no exceptions, women who agitated for women's rights also supported the temperance and antislavery movements. In ideological and political terms, what was the relationship between temperance and women's rights? Between women's rights and antislavery?
3. In broader terms, why did these three movements tend to attract the same groups of middle-class northerners?